Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1825. [NO. 30.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500 (Phæton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1	do	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1	do	$180 (do.)	is	180
1	do	$130 (do.)	is	130
2	do	$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is	200
2	do	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do	$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1	do	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1	do	$3 (do)	is	3
20	do	$3 (do)	is	60
300	do	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431	do	$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

*15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

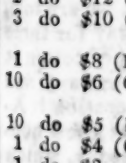
RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.



ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincolnton, N. C. 1st April, 1825; some of which will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of July next.

A.
James Altom,
Rev. Daniel Asberry,
Abednego Adams,
Wm. J. Abernathy.

B.
Michael Beam,
Lorin Bates,
John Boyd,
Robert Blackburne,
Robert Barber,
Henry Barkeley 2,
Mrs. Mary Baker,
Benjamin Beal,
Mrs. Catharine Baker,
William Biles,
Mrs. Sarah Barber,
William Bost,
David Bookout,
Tilman Blalock,
Caleb Bradley.

C.
Reuben Copelan.
Clerk Superior Court,
Abram Cook,
Wm. Crowder,
Jeptha Clark 2,
D. Clayton,
Samuel Collins,
David Castner,
John Carpenter,
Harvey Carrier 2.

D.
Elisha Dyer,
George Deal,
William Deal,
Esther Davis,
Arch'd. Dellingham.

E.
Charles Edwards.

F.
Rev. Josiah Freeman,
John Ford,
Samuel Franklin,
William Fish,
Thomas Ferguson.

G.
John Garner,
Nelson Gutry,
William Gibbs,
John Grisse.

H.
Joseph Huit,
Wilie Harriss,
Wm. Henderson,
John Hovis, sen'r.
George Herman,
John Harman,
Elizabeth Henkle,
Robert Hoskins,
Peter Houser,
Henry Hoyle,
Reuben Hamilton,
Margaret Hudson,
John Houser,
Romanly Hart.

J.
Mrs. Nancy J. Johnston,
Martin Isahour,
Drury Jenkins,
David Jenkins,
William Jones,
Henry Jones.

K.
George Kerd,
Andrew Killian,
Mrs. Agnes Kembrale,
Enoch Kelly,

L.
Jacob Leonard,
William Lee,
Elijah Lewis,
John Lin,
John Long,
Jacob Longereer.

M.
Henry Meccelroy 2,
Marmduke Maples 2,
Alexander M'Lean,
Frederick Moose,
John Murphy,
Edward M'Graph 2,
Christian Moony,
James M'Collister,
A. H. M'Kee,
Rev. Daniel Moser,
B. M'Gee.

O.
John Oats, jr.

P.
John Phifer,
Ady Parker,
Robert Patterson,
Daniel Propst.

R.
Paul A. Reece,
Charles Reggens,
Stephen Reed,
Gideon Robinson,
David Robinson,
John Rees.

S.
Patrick J. Sparrow,
John Saddler,
Abel H. Shuford,
John Shrum,
John Sitles,
Henry Sellers,
John Stamey,
John Segman,
Enos Sherrill,
Solomon Skell.

T.
William Thompson,
Valentine Taylor,
John Thompson,
West Truit,
David Thornburg,
Miss Sophia Tucker,
John F. Tompkies,
James Taylor.

W.
Jacob Wise,
Hastings Ward,
John Whitener,
George White,
Joshua Wilson,
Isham White,
George Wilfong,
James Wilson,
Robert Wilson,
William Wilson,
Frederick Williams,
John Whitesides,
James Wray,
Samuel Wells,
James Witherspoon,
Isaac Wills.

Y.
Edmund Young,
George Yunt,
Mrs. Ann Yunt.

3t30 D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

Valuable Books.

THE following Books, among many others, may be had at this Office, at reduced prices:

Johnson's Works, 12 v.	Davies' do
Smith's Wealth of Nations	Cunningham's do
Say's Political Economy	Mrs. Trimmer's do
Modern Europe	Meikle's Traveller
Ramsay's U. States	Book of Com'n Prayer, elegantly bound
Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth	Pocket Bibles
Simond's Switzerland	Phillipp's Evidence
Barrington & Beaufoy on the North Pole	Newland on Contracts
Latrobe's visit to S. America	New-York Digest
Sketches of Florida	Espinasse on Evidence
Koster's Travels	Philip on Indigestion
Watson's Philip the 2d and 3d	Ewell's Medical Companion
Marshall's Life Washington	Bell's Operative Surgery
Public Characters, 1805	Simpson's Euclid
Moore's Works	Gibson's Surveying
Byron's do	Blair's Lectures
Edwards on the Affections	Ainsworth's Dictionary, and a variety of Latin and English School Books
Memoirs of Rev. Andrew Fuller	Morse's Gazetteer
Life of Calvin	Joyce's Philosophy
Simeon's Skeletons	Jamieson's Logic
Saurin's Sermons	Duncan's do
	Small books for children
	Quills, &c. &c. &c.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court,

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Chrlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.

March 18, 1825.—25*

Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, that he carries on the *Book-Bindery*, in all its various branches. Having supplied himself with the best of materials, he will execute work in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books will be punctually attended to.

9tf JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Palifox,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing spring season (ending on the first of August next) at my stable, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents; but will not be liable for any.

JAS. DINKINS.

March 30, 1825.—10t36.

Peter Ulrick

TENDERS his services to the public generally, as collector of moneys, bonds, notes and accounts. He will also post and note accounts, at the usual rates per centum. He will also attend to crying of sales, hiring of negroes, &c. &c.—As the subscriber intends to devote his time to the above business, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Those who may feel disposed to patronize him in the above business, may rest assured, that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to expedite settlements, and make returns with all possible despatch.

P. S. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. 4t31

Windsor Chair Making Business.

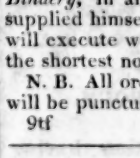
THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Stray Horse.



BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on the Catawba river, near the Mountain Island Falls, a bright SORREL HORSE, six years old, and fifteen hands high. He has a black mane and tail, both hind feet white, a small star in his forehead, some white on his shoulders, and old shoes on his fore feet. The owner can have the same, by proving property and paying charges.

DAVID LAWING.

April 14, 1825. 3t31p

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Agricultural.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EXPERIMENTS

To ascertain the comparative advantages of preparing and using by various processes, and in different forms, several kinds of grain, &c. for food for hogs, cattle, &c. Communicated to the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and by them ordered to be published in the American Farmer.

INDIAN CORN.

Five ounces of corn, (avoirdupois) just shelled from the ear, were put into 1¼ lbs. of boiling water, and boiled for ten hours. As the boiling evaporated the water, the vessel was filled up with one half a pound of cold water as often as appeared necessary. Six pounds two ounces of water were used; and when the boiling was done, there were eight ounces of liquor, five of which were thick and rich, drained from the corn. Thus drained, and brought to the state of hominy tolerably well cooked, the mess was found to weigh fifteen ounces.

This experiment was made with two views:—first, to find what would be the increase of weight—and 2dly, whether the process of boiling would not produce every desirable effect, without the trouble and expense of having the corn ground into meal.

CORN MEAL.

Five ounces of unsifted corn meal were mixed with one pound ten ounces of scalding water. Before it had boiled long, fearing it might burn, one pound 10 ounces more of water were added. The meal was well cooked in one hour; but the mess being thinner than was wished, the boiling was continued for some time to evaporate the water—but the meal appeared to hold the water by a powerful attraction, and parted with it very slowly. When the process was stopped, the mixture was thinner than mush, or hasty pudding, but rather thicker than gruel, and was in an excellent state to give to a sow suckling a farrow of pigs. The mess was again put into the scales, and the five ounces of meal were now found to weigh over thirty ounces.

The meal may be cooked with one-fifth of the fuel necessary to cook the corn.

RYE SHORTS.

Five ounces rye shorts were mingled with one pound ten ounces of boiling water. They were boiled very gently for 2½ hours; in the course of which time fourteen ounces more of water were added. It was now a thick, rich gruel, and apparently in a nice state for a mess for a milch cow. In this state it weighed forty ounces.

FLAX SEED.

Five ounces of flax seed were next placed on the coals in one pound ten ounces of water—and twelve ounces more water were added. This mess was very easily excited, and the oil boiled over more than once. What was saved made a very rich looking mess of twenty-five ounces. But nothing need be said in favor of flax seed jelly—those who have used it, place it even before corn meal for fattening beeves.

WHEAT SHORTS.

Five ounces of good wheat shorts were cooked in one pound ten ounces of water, with the addition of eight ounces more during the boiling. When done, the mess looked like a rich loblolly, and weighed thirty-one ounces.

In all these experiments, that the increase of both bulk and weight was caused and made by the water, aided by the agency of heat, there can be no doubt. And when it is considered that water is the greatest ingredient in the richest made soups; and is the chief agent in the growth not only of herbs and plants, but of the huge oaks of the forest, why may it not, in an absorbed and solid state, conduce to the growth and increase of a hog?

CORN CRUSHED—*(to ascertain the yield.)*

A tub, or five bushels, of corn in the ear, was shelled, and yielded 2¼ bushels and one quart. The cobs were then pounded and again mixed with the corn. In this state the whole was ground, and reduced to a fine chop. It now yielded by measure 4¼ bushels, wanting one quart.

If the eighty-one quarts of corn had been ground into tolerable meal, they would have yielded by measure one hundred and five quarts of meal—and with the cobbs added, did make one hundred and forty-three quarts of fine chop. I regret that the different items of this experiment were not weighed as well as measured.

FATTENING HOGS.

On the first day of December, 1824, four shoats of the same breed, nearly of the same size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected from a herd of ninety odd hogs, were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a separate stye, where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed between 81 pounds and 100. The two, whose weights together made 185 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn, weighing seven pounds, to each, for every 24 hours, and as much water as they wanted. This quantity of food was a plenty for them; generally, they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the 1st of December and the 4th of January, the time the experiment was going on, they did not quite eat their whole allowance.

To the two shoats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints, were made into good mush, or hasty pudding, and divided between them for every 24 hours. That is, these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal, which the others had of raw corn. The seven pounds of meal were daily mixed with scalding water, and then well boiled: the whole process of cooking was done on an average in 1¼ hours. They were all fed twice a day, and at the same time. The evening feed of the shoats fed on mush, was generally warm; the morning feed, having stood all night, was always cold. The seven pounds, or ten pints, of meal, when cooked, weighed an average of 30 pounds, and measured an average of three gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weight of the latter pair—the smallest had the least appetite, and his allowance of 15 pounds of mush was just as much as he appeared to want, or would eat up clear; the other was greedy and always sharp set—despatched his mess quickly, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment advanced.

On the 4th January, 1825, while preparations were making for killing and dressing, they were again carefully weighed on the hoof. One of those, whose daily allowance had been seven pounds of corn each, had increased 20 pounds in the 34 days; the other, who had an equal allowance of corn, had increased only five pounds. I could not account for this difference by any thing I could discover either before or after killing; the appetites of these two were much more alike than of the others—and their health was apparently equally good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance had been 3½ pounds of meal each, the greedy one had gained 23 lbs. and the other 21 lbs.

These are all the material facts in these experiments, except that a very small portion of salt was put into each mess of mush—*and there is no miracle in them.*—The hogs, allowed 3½ pounds of meal each, gained less than ¾ of a pound daily, and this surely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than those fed on double that quantity of corn. The saving of one-half the immense quantity of corn consumed in raising and fattening hogs in Maryland,

would be well worth the offer of a premium to have these experiments accurately repeated and tested by different persons.

The following striking account of the scene on board the Griper discovery ship, at a moment when all on board had reason to suppose their lives about to close, is from the pen of Capt. Lyon, the commander of the vessel, who had published a narrative of his unsuccessful voyage:

After touching at Southampton Island, where they were visited by a party of the natives, of whom Capt. Lyon has given a pleasing and entertaining description, an extraordinary change took place in the variation of the needle, which was the means of involving the Griper in the most imminent danger. She suddenly came into seven fathoms water, and was only by great exertions preserved from running on a destructive shore.—In this situation, and fearing the falling of the tide, Capt. Lyon prepared for the event, by ordering the boats to be made ready; but the scene which ensued is told by him in so impressive a manner that we should wrong our readers by not inserting it:

"The officers drew lots for their respective boats, and the ship's company were stationed to them. ********** In making these preparations for taking to the boats, it was evident to all, that the long boat was the only one which had the slightest chance of living under the lee of the ship, should she be wrecked; but every officer and man drew his lot with the greatest composure, although two of our boats would have been swamped the instant they were lowered. Yet such was the noble feeling of those around me, that it was evident, that had I ordered the boats in question to be manned, their crews would have entered them without a murmur. In the afternoon, on the weather clearing a little, we discovered a low beach all around astern of us, on which the surf was running to an awful height, and it appeared evident that no human powers could save us. At three, P.M. the tide had fallen to 22 feet, (only six more than we drew,) and the ship having been lifted by a tremendous sea, struck with violence the whole length of her keel. This, we naturally conceived, was the forerunner of her total wreck, and we stood in readiness to take to the boats, and endeavor to hang under her lee. She continued to strike with sufficient force to have burst any less fortified vessel, at intervals of a few minutes, whenever an unusually heavy sea passed us. And as the water was so shallow, these might almost be called breakers rather than waves, for each, in passing, burst with great force over our gangways; and, as every sea 'topped,' our decks were continually, and deeply flooded. All hands took a little refreshment, for some had scarcely been below for twenty-four hours, and I had not been in bed for three nights. Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected; and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warmest clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. Every man, therefore, bro't his bag on deck and dressed himself, and, in the fine athletic forms that stood exposed before me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them for the purpose of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for their excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should in all probability soon appear before our Maker, to enter his presence, as then, resigned to their fate. We then all sat down in groups; and, sheltered from the wash of the sea by whatever we could find, many of us endeavored to obtain a little sleep. Never, perhaps, was witnessed a finer scene than on the deck of my little ship, when all hope of life had left us. Noble as the character of the British sailor is always allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it to be possible that among forty-one persons, not one repining word should have been uttered. The officers sat about wherever they could find shelter from the sea, and the men lay down conversing with each other with the most perfect calmness. Each was at peace with his neighbor and all the world; and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was then shown to the will of the Almighty was the means of obtaining his mercy. At about six P. M. the rudder, which had already received some very heavy blows, rose and broke up the after locker; and this was the last severe shock which the ship received. We found by the swell that she made no water, and by dark she struck no more."

After having passed through a great part of St. Thomas Rowe's "Welcome," the Griper again encountered a most terrific storm; and, in consequence of the loss of anchors, &c. which rendered a further prosecution of the voyage most dangerous, it was determined to return to England. In adopting this resolution, Capt. Lyon tells us that he felt most painfully the situation in which he was placed; but this regret must, we are confident, be much softened by the warm sympathy and admiration which every one on reading the details of this hazardous voyage will naturally express.

From the London Courier.

RAIL ROADS.

The public generally are but very little aware of the uses to which rail roads are about to be applied, the following information, therefore, will, we trust, be acceptable to our readers:

Hitherto, rail roads have been used for very limited purposes, and whenever they are spoken of it is in connection with Coal Pits and Stone Quarries; but they are now about to be applied for the purpose of conveying merchandize over very extended lines of country; and thus they are becoming an object of great national interest.

Rail roads, as hitherto worked by horses, possess very little, if any, advantage over Canals, but rail roads, worked by the loco-motive steam engine, have so decided a superiority, both as regards time and expense, that there can be no question but they will be generally adopted wherever a new line of conveyance has become necessary, either from an increased trade, or from the exorbitant demand of canal proprietors.

By the loco-motive engine, fifty tons of goods may be conveyed by a ten horse power engine, on a level road, at the rate of six miles an hour, and lighter weights at a proportioned increase of speed. Carriages for the conveyance of passengers, at the rate of 12 or 14 miles per hour. For Canals it is necessary to have a dead level, but not so for rail roads; an engine will work goods over an elevation of one-eighth of an inch to the yard. Where the ascent is rapid, and cannot be counteracted by cutting or embankments, recourse must be had to permanent engines and inclined planes, just as recourse is had to locks for canals, but here again the rail road system has the advantage, the inclined plane causes no delay, while locking creates a great deal.

Two acts of Parliament have already been obtained, namely, the Stockton and Darlington act, and the Moreton act. On these lines, which exceed thirty miles each, it is intended to adopt the loco-motive engine, and they will both be very soon ready for the conveyance of goods.

There are also three or four other rail roads projected. Two years ago several gentlemen in Liverpool and Manchester subscribed to obtain a survey of a line between those two towns. It was accomplished and found practicable. From various causes the prosecution of the plan was delayed; but a few months since it was undertaken with great spirit. A deputation from both towns was appointed to inspect the rail roads and locomotive engines of the North; they inspected the Stockton and Darlington line, and enquired minutely into its cost, they witnessed the engines working on the Helton rail way near Sunderland, and made a most favorable report. The Committee immediately appointed Mr. George Stephenson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, their Engineer, who has since surveyed and adopted a new line. Its length is 33 1-16th miles, and the greatest ascent or descent is only 1-16th of an inch to the yard. The distance by the high road is 36 miles, and by the canals and river 50 miles. The shares appropriated to Liverpool and Manchester have all been disposed of, but the committee have a small number placed in their hands to be distributed as they may deem proper. Application for an act will be made next session of Parliament, the cost is estimated at about £300,000. Mr. Stephenson has also laid down a line between Birmingham and Liverpool, of which report speaks most favorable, and the Birmingham committee will also go to Parliament next session.

It is intended to meet the Peak Forest and Cromford Canal, by means of a rail road; a rail road is also spoken of at Stroud, and the high Sheriff of Northumberland has convened a county meeting to discuss the expediency of establishing one between New Castle and Carlisle.

The attempt on the part of Canal Proprietors to prevent their adoption is utterly hopeless. The discovery of the loco-motive engine will be almost as important to the trade and commerce of this country as the discovery of the steam-engine itself. In fact, it is only a new application of the powers of the steam-engine. A few weeks since we witnessed the Prime Minister and his coadjutors, surrounded by men distinguished for their scientific and patriotic pursuits, assembled for the purpose of voting a Monument to the Memory of Mr. Watt for the distinguished services he had conferred on his country and on mankind. Surely, then, Parliament will never refuse to permit the country to reap the full benefit of his discovery, by throwing out the bills intended to be applied for. Whatever Parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement: the American Government has possessed itself, through its Minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making rail roads, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country. The writer of this article has reason to know, that there is scarcely a Government in Europe, even down to that of the enterprising Pacha of Egypt, which is not informing itself, through its agents, on this most important subject. Monsieur Dupin, the celebrated French traveller, has observed in his works on England, that though he could find monuments to the memory of statesmen, soldiers, sailors, and poets, he could find none to its greatest benefactor, Mr. Watt; it would be an everlasting reproach to the spirit and enterprize of this country if foreigners should be the first to embrace generally the advantages which the discovery of the loco-motive engine presents, which, undoubtedly, we mainly owe it to Mr. Watt.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1825.

Cotton.—Late intelligence from England has caused a great rise in this article, and many individuals, in our large cities, have made fortunes, in the course of a few hours. Speculation seems to be the order of the day; and it will be well if it shall end, without the distress and ruin of numbers.

Cotton, in Fayetteville, at our latest dates, was at 25 and 26 cents; in Charleston, 18 and 23—though verbal accounts represent it to have been as high as 35, but subsequently to have fallen to 30. The highest price we have seen quoted at the north, was 27 cents. The Cheraw Gazette, of the 12th, quotes cotton at 16 and 19; but we learn verbally, that lots have sold there as high as 25 cents.

Coffee and *Sugar* have also experienced a considerable rise, and a farther advance is anticipated. Coffee drinkers must therefore prepare themselves to pay 50 or 100 per cent. more for this luxury, than they have been accustomed to for some time past. *Hard-Ware*, *Cotton* and *Woollen Goods*, have likewise advanced in price, and, in fact, almost every thing else which the farmer has to buy; while nothing that he has to sell, has risen in proportion. *Cotton*, it is true, has taken an unexpected rise; but, unfortunately, it came too late to benefit the farmers, to any considerable extent.

If the coming season should prove favorable, the next crop of cotton will be large. We have been told, that since the extraordinary advance in the price of cotton, fields already planted with *corn*, have been ploughed up, and re-planted with *cotton;* whether this be so or not, it is quite certain that much more cotton will be planted this year than was last.

DINNER TO MR. CALHOUN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Bingham: Information having been received that the Hon. John C. Calhoun would visit Lincolnton, on his journey to his residence in South-Carolina, a number of patriotic citizens, desirous of testifying the sentiments of respect and attachment entertained for this distinguished individual, convened to concert preliminary arrangements for his reception in a manner expressive of their grateful sense of his past services to his country, and at the same time appropriate to the incumbent of the second office within the gift of the free people of the Union. At this meeting, it was resolved, that a dinner be given to the Hon. John C. Calhoun on his arrival; and in accordance with this resolve, committees of arrangement and toasts were appointed for the occasion.

On the morning of the 16th, the committee of arrangement, marshaled by Col. Michael Rienhardt, and exhibiting a most gallant and animated appearance, rode out several miles to receive and welcome the distinguished visiter. When met, he was addressed with peculiar appropriateness and elegance by Major Henderson, and politely invited to partake of the dinner provided for the occasion: in reply, Mr. Calhoun tendered the assurances of a proper appreciation on his part, of this testimonial of respect, and accepted with pleasure the invitation. The touching sensibility manifested in the manner of Mr. Calhoun's reply, instantaneously associated as it was with the warm and affectionate cordiality which marked the subsequent interchange of salutation, kindled, as if by electric influence, in every bosom present, a glow of warm and high-toned emotion, which can only be appreciated by those who have sometimes felt these buoyant transports of feeling. Mr. Calhoun was afterwards escorted by the committee to Mr. M'Bee's, and there received with the silent yet heartfelt welcomes of numbers who had gathered on the spot to participate in the joyful festivity of the day. After an interval of a few minutes, the guest and company were seated to a tasteful and exquisite repast, provided by Mr. M'Bee; and the sportive hilarity that for a few moments played about the table, seemed but a congenial prelude to the more animated effusions of the festive board. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts, provided for the occasion, were drank:

James Monroe—A name consecrated by the virtues of him who bears it.

The Administration of John Q. Adams—Transcendent talents and ardent patriotism constitute the pledges of its excellence.

Andrew Jackson—The soldier and the patriot; may the scenes of domestic privacy prove welcome, and honor and tranquillity attend the evening of his days.

Lafayette, Bolivar and Mina—Congenial spirits—their fame as lasting as the cause for which they bled.

Byron—The brightest star that glows in the intellectual constellation of the nineteenth century.

The triumph of liberal principles—The American Eagle and British Lion against the world.

John C. Calhoun—May the consistency which has heretofore marked his conduct, attend him throughout his political career.

This last, so congenial with the feelings inspired by the scene, touched a string that vibrated in every bosom, and was re-echoed with a pealing emphasis of applause; upon which Mr. Calhoun rose, obviously under the pressure of deep emotion, tendered his thanks for the kind feeling expressed in the toast, and in return offered:—

The twin sisters, North and South Carolina; united in origin and interest, may they always be united in sentiment and affection.

The following toasts, subsequently presented, served to fan the fire of patriotic feeling which pervaded the company.

By Mr. Michael—The heroes of the revolution.

By Mr. A. J. M. Brevard—The pending resolution for the alteration of the constitution in the election of chief magistrate of the nation: success to the measure and prosperity to its advocates.

After Mr. Calhoun had retired,

By Major Daniel C. Forney, President—The cause of Internal Improvement—May it find an advocate in the heart of every true American.

By Mr. Thomas Dewes, jr.—Henry Clay, a brilliant meteor in our political atmosphere—the clouds of envy and discontent that seemed for a moment to dim its lustre, have been dissipated before the sun-beams of truth.

By Mr. J. Edward Calhoun—May the period not be distant, when the world shall regard monarchy only as a political superstition.

By Mr. Robert Brevard—Daniel Webster, one of the brightest ornaments of our country—May he shortly reap the reward he so justly merits.

It was peculiarly gratifying to witness the unexampled unanimity that characterized the proceedings on this occasion: all the petty animosities, engendered by recent political events, seemed to have been swallowed up in one grand, overwhelming burst of grateful attachment. The pomp exhibited might have been surpassed; but the intensity of feeling, swelled as it was to its greatest pitch, admitted of no augmentation. Above all, the engaging sweetness of manners, the unreserved affability, and the highly cultivated colloquial powers of the guest, imparted additional zest to the convivial board. By order.

A PARTICIPANT.

A public dinner was given to the Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, by the citizens of Charleston, S. C. on the 7th inst. From the toasts drunk on the occasion, we select the following:—

The President of the United States—His patriotism, experience, and great intellectual power, will insure to the people a virtuous and judicious administration.

Our distinguished Guest—The independent Senator of South-Carolina, who, on the trial of Judge Chase, proved his allegiance to truth, and threw off his allegiance to party. Honored, repeatedly honored, by the confidence of the most august assembly in the world.

General Jackson—A ready acquiescence in the will of the constituted authorities, is worthy of that citizen who achieved so much for his country's safety and renown.

The Secretary of State—It is fit and proper to look into the motives that actuate the most elevated or the most obscure servant of the republic; but it is neither just nor liberal to condemn by anticipation and without evidence.

James Monroe—While we acknowledge his early and long continued services, we delight in extending to him the homage of our love and respect.

Wm. H. Crawford—He won, and wore with credit to himself and advantage to his country, the first honors of the republic. His political honesty and private virtues, mark the incorruptible man. He has claims that will not be forgotten.

A new paper has lately been established in New-York, and is issued on *Sunday!* This, we believe, is the only instance in the United States, of a paper published on the *Sabbath*. The *Evening Gazette*, of Boston, is partly a Sunday paper—a small portion of it, under the head of "second edition," is dated on that day; though we are not aware that it is distributed to subscribers on the sabbath. Sunday papers in Europe are quite common; but it is to be hoped they will never become so in this country. If they are tolerated here, we may look next for the introduction of Sunday Theatres, and other fashionable vices of Europe. We are as little inclined to bigotry as any one: but it certainly appears to us, that a proper reverence for the sabbath,—setting aside its influence on the future destinies of man,—is essential to good morals and good society, and consequently, that its open and wanton profanation is destructive to both.

We learn from the Democratic Press, that there are now, in Pennsylvania, orders for a very large quantity of Pig Iron, to be sent from that state to England! This looks like a revolution in trade.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers, that more business was done in that city, during the month of February last, than in any one month for the preceding ten years. The demand for *domestic goods* was so great, that some of the principal houses were nearly emptied. The demand for these goods, we believe, is increasing in all parts of the country; in this state, vast quantities are yearly disposed of, and on terms as reasonable as the most penurious could wish for.

From the National Journal.

The great and unexpected advance in the price of Cotton and other American products, in the London market, appears to have produced a prodigious excitement in all our principal commercial cities. A rise in the prices of cotton, in the proportion of $35 to $40 on a single bale, has been the consequence; and the aggregate profit to the United States on the stock of cotton now held by our merchants, is computed in a New-York paper at $17,500,000. As no adequate cause appears to be assigned for this sudden demank, it is not improbable that this effect may be only transitory; and, in that case, a sudden decline of prices to the former level, may plunge some, who have been hurried into too extensive speculations, into serious difficulties, after the excitement is over. We shall be glad to find, however, that an advance so beneficial to our interests, is neither adventitious nor transient, and that the large sum said to be netted by it, may be regarded as really added to the commercial capital of our country. If so, we hope, without seeking to undervalue the enterprise of the merchant, that the cotton grower will reap his due proportion of the benefit; and that the industry of the one will not be worse rewarded than the speculative spirit of the other. The particulars of this excitement will be found in the following extracts from the New-York Statesman:

State of the Market.—The commercial news from England, brought by the Crisis yesterday afternoon, of the unprecedented advance in the price of cotton and several other articles of American and colonial produce, occasioned immense speculations in this city, during the business hours of yesterday. We learn that a very considerable portion of the cotton in market, and also some other articles, changed hands several times during the day, "knowing ones" made fortunes of ten, twenty, and even one hundred thousand dollars by speculations "on the Rialto," between 10 and 4 o'clock. A clerk in one of our mercantile houses, we are told, gave two hundred dollars a day for three previous days, to have one lot of cotton at a fixed price—took it yesterday, and pocketed $20,000 by the operation! Another concern offered a lot of a few hundred bales of cotton on Tuesday, which was declined at the prices of the day, and yesterday $8,000 advance was offered and refused. We are also told that one house in this city made the enormous sum of $100,000, by advance in prices yesterday. In less than two hours after, the news was communicated from the slip, the fast-flying steamboat Linnæus was under full steam for Newport, where it is supposed the agent will land, and, having the start of all other modes of intelligence, touch our friends at Providence, Boston, and Salem, for some thousands. Several pilot-boats were despatched for the south, and expresses to all the markets supposed to furnish articles for speculation.

The Markets.—The excitement occasioned in our market by the late commercial news from England still continues. An immense amount of cotton, coffee, and some other articles, changed hands yesterday, at a small advance from the prices of Wednesday, and the spirit of speculation still walks on 'Change and about the mercantile houses, wharves, and piers, seeking out the means of making money. In the general bustle, some will pocket many thousands, some will lose large sums that might have been made, and very probably, some may so overstrain the point as to suffer heavy losses when the tide begins to turn. Several additional vessels have been despatched for the south, and for the West-Indies. The Mercantile Advertiser supposes that the expresses to the south will be frustrated in their object by the previous receipt of intelligence from Europe at Charleston, from which place the fast sailing British ship Lalla Rookh was despatched from Liverpool, in ballast, on the 28th of February. The National (Snowden's) Advocate states, that American manufactured sheetings have advanced from one to two cents per yard, and we understand that ginghams, checks, stripes, and other home manufactures of cotton, have also advanced.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that seven expresses arrived in that city yesterday morning from New-York, in anticipation of the mail, and the intelligence they brought gave great activity to the market. Sales, at advanced prices, were very extensive. *Twenty-Seven* cents were offered for good Upland Cotton, and refused. Several of the expresses proceeded farther south.

The city of New-York, it is supposed, will be benefitted between THREE and FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS by the advance on the single article of cotton. This estimate is made on the general impression that between 80,000 and 100,000 bales are held by New-York merchants, the average advance on which is between $35 and $40 per bale.

Suppose that 500,000 bales of cotton (probably much less than one crop) are now held by the American merchants at home and abroad, and by the planters at the south—that it has advanced $35 per bale, and the result will be that the country is benefitted $17,500,000. It must be remembered that this advance is in a foreign country, on an article of American produce.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A gentleman of Baltimore who has just returned from Philadelphia, has given the Chronicle the following details of a murder committed about a mile and a half from Charlestown, Cecil County, Md.

A young lady, on Monday last, left her father's house, in company with her little sister, about four years of age, to visit her grand father, distant about a mile from the residence of her father. Both were missing until the Friday following, when the melancholy catastrophe which had befallen her, was made known by her little sister, who had wandered in the woods from the fatal period of her sister's murder until then.

The account which she gave to the person whose house she providentially reached, was, "that a big ugly man had met her sister and self while on their way to their grand father's, and after dragging her sister into the woods, murdered her." The body was immediately sought for and found by the neighbors—the monster had nearly separated the young lady's head from her shoulders—four other wounds were inflicted upon her body; one on either side of the breast, one on each of her sides, just below the ribs, either of which, it is said, would have proved mortal; but not content with the cruelty already inflicted, he gave her several other stabs in different parts of the body. Our informant adds, that a lad who was examined before the jury of inquest, proved that on the day on whsch the murder was committed, he was riding in a gig along the road, where he overtook a man on foot answering the description of the one given by the little girl of the murderer of her sister, who asked leave to ride with him a short distance; that he took him up, and after riding a short distance he got out, when the lad turned round and discovered the young lady, who was subsequently murdered, and her little sister rising a hill a short distance in the rear; that the man who had been riding with him sat down by the road side, and he drove off. It was therefore supposed in the neighborhood that he must have been the perpetrator of this foul deed. Our informant adds, that a man answering the same description, had committed some infamous acts in the neighborhood of the route of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, where he was at work and had eloped the day before; which circumstance seems to affix the suspicion upon him still more strongly. So great was the excitement in the neighborhood that $300 were raised in about 20 minutes, and offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer, and many persons had gone in pursuit. It was therefore expected he would be taken and brought to punishment.

Our informant saw the body and was summoned on the inquest, but was excused on account of his being a traveller and solicitous to reach his home. The murdered young lady was interred on Saturday.

We have often had our feelings harrowed in reading or listening to circumstances in which murders were enveloped, but in the whole catalogue we do not know of any one, which has taxed our feelings more than the one we have just detailed.

At a late hour last night, and after the foregoing was put in type, in a second interview with the gentleman from whom we received the horrible facts stated, we further learned that, a ring, the endearing emblem of plighted love, had been borne off by the LUSTFUL murderer. Our informant heard it stated by the agonized father of the deceased, that a matrimonial engagement was on the eve of consummation. Amidst all the appalling effects of ruthless and blood stained villany, he declares, as regards features, he never beheld more symmetry and beauty. We regret to add, the life of the child is despaired of—the consequence of its so long wandering in the woods without sustenance.

It is seldom we have to record a more melancholy instance of the incertitude of human life and enjoyment, than falls to our lot in narrating the circumstances of a recent and most afflicting despensation of Providence, in an adjoining county. On the 3d inst. Dr. John A. Woolley and Mr. Angus M'Aulay, jr. attempted to cross Little river, a short distance above Butler's mill dam, in Montgomery county, in a flat worked by four men. The excessive rains of that and the preceding days, had so swelled the river as to render their efforts to reach the shore in the flat unavailing; and, as it approached the dam, all hope of crossing being extinct, the men who worked the flat plunged into the river and swam to shore. But the Doctor was lame, and incapable of saving himself in a similar manner. He entreated Mr. M'Aulay not to desert him, and they remained in the flat till it arrived near to the dam, when M'Aulay sprang out with the hope of gaining the shore. Vain hope! The violence of the current dashed him over the dam, and from the waters beneath his lifeless body was taken on the following morning. Dr. Woolley, in the mean time, made a desperate attempt, after divesting himself of his clothes, to save himself by swimming; but, his lameness rendering the attempt abortive, he regained the flat, fell upon his knees, and in that attitude calmly and deliberately awaited impending and inevitable destruction. The awful suspense was of short duration; but a moment, and the flat was precipitated over the dam, where the fate of this unfortunate gentleman was sealed forever. His body was not found until Saturday last, the eighth day after he was drowned.

We understand that Dr. Woolley has left a wife and three young children; and that, as a physician and a man, his loss will be severely felt by his neighbors. He was on his way to minister to the wants of the diseased, little thinking that his own case was more urgent, and to be sooner and more fatally decided than that of his patient.

Fayetteville Observer.

GREAT FIRE AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, APRIL 9.—The citizens of Boston were alarmed last evening at half past 10 o'clock with the cry of fire. The fire was communicated from the counting room of the fish inspection store in Doane st. and spread on the north to State-street, where it consumed the stores occupied by Johnson & Sewall, F. Whitney, G. King, A. Ward, S. Thaxter & Son, P. Perrin, Hastings & Marsh. On the south the flames, aided by a strong current of wind, soon reached Central-st. and destroyed every store on both sides of the street, with the exception of that occupied by J. H. Bradford & Co. on Broad-street. The stores occupied by Mr. Norris, P. Foster, D. Appleton, Sewall, Williams & Co. Mitchell & Freeman, Upham Wheelock, G. & I. Searl, were also burnt, as well as one or two on the east side of Kilby-street, and all those from the west end of Central-st. to the Commercial Coffee House, on the east of a large new block on Water-st. Phillip's buidings and stores on the West of Kilby-st. were saved with much difficulty. The merchandize in the stores on Broad and State-streets was principally saved; but in Central-street, owing to the fury of the element, a great amount of merchandize was burnt in the stores as well as in the streets. The number of buildings consumed is about sixty. Our city in the vicinity of the fire presents an appalling sight. The loss is very great.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house at St. Thomas, March 12, 1825.

"Our active, indefatigable countryman, Capt. Sloat, of the Grampus, fitted out a sloop from here a few days since, which returned this morning with a piratical sloop, which she captured near Ponce. The crew, except those killed, escaped on shore and were made prisoners by the authorities of Porto Rico. Among the prisoners is a Spaniard, who, for a long time, has been the terror of the whole coast. This capture, we hope, will for some time put a stop to piratical depredations."

The following article from the Philadelphia Gazette gives further particulars of the capture above referred to.

By the arrival of the brig Mary Ann, from St. Thomas, we have received intelligence of the capture, off Porto Rico, of a piratical sloop, by the schooner Defiance, under the command of Lt. Pendergrass, of the U. States schooner Grampus. The piratical sloop captured formerly belonged to Captain Pierette, who was with Lt. Pendergrass as his Pilot. The Pirate arrived the day previous to the Mary Ann's departure; and was generously given up by the officers and crew of the Grampus, to the right owner.

[*N. Y. Amer.*

The following communication from Dr. DRAKE, came to our hands on Saturday last: *National Intelligencer.*

LEXINGTON, KEN. March 21, 1825.

Gentlemen:—At different times, before Mr. CLAY left this city for Washington, last fall, I had conversations with him on the subject of the choice of a President by the House of Representatives. In all of them, he expressed himself as having, long before, decided in favour of Mr ADAMS, in case the contest should lie between that gentleman and Gen. JACKSON. My last interview with him was, I think, the day before his departure, when he was still more explicit, as it was then certain that the election would be transferred to that tribunal, and highly probable that *he* would not be among the number returned. In the course of his conversation, I took occasion to express my sentiments with respect to the delicate and difficult circumstances under which he would be placed—on which he remarked, that I could not more fully apprehend them than he did himself, but that nothing should deter him from the duty of giving his vote, and that no state of things could arise, that would justify him in preferring General JACKSON to Mr. ADAMS, or induce him to support the former. So decisive, indeed, were his declarations on this subject, that had he voted otherwise than he did, I should have been compelled to regard him as deserving that species of censure which has been cast upon him for consistently adhering to an early and deliberate resolution.

When the suggestion of a sinister vote on his part first reached us, I felt disposed to offer, without delay, the testimony which no citizen is at liberty to withhold, when he believes another to be unjustly accused of a criminal offence; but, presuming that the result of the inquiry instituted in the House of Representatives would prevent a reiteration of the imputations cast upon him, I thought it unnecessary to obtrude my humble testimony upon the public. Finding this, however, not to be the case, and regarding the character of the nation, as well as that of two distinguished individuals, to be involved in the unceasing repetition of charges which have been kept alive and disseminated merely by repetition, I consider it my duty to oppose to their further diffusion the statements which I have made, and without hesitation, shall leave it, with the impartial and intelligent people of the United States to appreciate my motives, and the value of the evidence which I have, spontaneously, offered to their consideration. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

D. N. DRAKE, M. D.

Our Country.—The present state of our country is surely one on which the *friend of man*, in every clime, may congratulate himself. We have our own domestic preferences and prejudices, and differences of opinion about men and things—but still the *system goes on* and dispenses blessings to all the people of this widely extended republic, whether resident near the snow-capt mountains of the north or breathing the perfumed air of the orange groves of the south; whether bordering on the broad Atlantic, or seated upon the mighty rivers of the west; which, like arteries in the human body, give life and spirit to the exremes of the land. There are now *four citizens* living who have filled the presidential office, and successively wielded all the patronage and power of that most honorable place, neither of whom has any more pretension to influence, or party to support him: if he aimed at possessing it, than any other eminent citizens enjoy. In laying down the presidency they marched directly into the rank of citizens, and we have no jealousy of them. Their *advice* will always be respected as that of venerable fathers should be; but we are without apprehension of their *power* to do evil to the republic, even if we could believe them disposed to sully the reputation which they have gained. How much matter for reflection is there in the facts here presented—in the occurrences that lately took place in the election of a new president—in the peace and prosperity of the people at large—in the march of mind and progress of improvement—in short, in the general triumph of our institutions over the fears of their friends and the predictions of their enemies!

It is my intention to speak of these things at considerable length, in which shall be embraced a cool and dispassionate review of certain late political events, in the hope that, while all deference is paid to conflicting opinions, my mite may be contributed to induce some more and more to love their country, and rally round its constitution and laws, as the ark of common safety.—*Niles' Register.*

Germany.—The following interesting passage is taken from an article in the last London Quarterly Review, upon a "Tour in Germany," &c. an engaging little work, recently published in England:

WEIMAR, the capital of the Grand Duchy of that name, is the Athens of Germany: Encouraged by the Grand Duke, the most popular of sovereigns, Wieland, Schiller, Gothe, and Herder, resorted to his Court, (the first, indeed, had the charge of his education) and by their united genius have spread a lustre over this little territory, not exceeding two hundred thousand souls in its population, which nothing but its literature could have imparted to it. Of these intellectual potentates, Gothe alone survives—now, through years and infirmities, withdrawn from a world with which he, heretofore, delighted to mix. Yet, not long ago, when a concert was given at Court, in honor of a birth day, the aged poet found his way thither, late in the evening, and on his entrance, the music ceased, court and princes were forsaken, and the Grand Duke himself advanced to lead up his grey-headed friend.

Amongst the ladies of Weimar, as also of Saxony, there is a simplicity, which is quite delightful; knitting and kneedle work know no interruption at home or abroad, and a female going to a rout might forget her fan, but would, assuredly, remember her work-bag. At Dresden, even the Theatre is not protected from the kneedle and knitting-pin, and our author has seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of *Thekla* had brought into her eyes, and immediately proceed with her stocking foot. It was, however, to be expected, that in a town which prides itself upon its learning, the softer sex would not always be free from pedantry, and, accordingly, a few clubs of Blues have been formed to drink tea, and "talk about Shakspeare, taste, and musical glasses."

The popularity of the reigning family was insured by its humane and generous efforts to relieve the wretchedness entailed on the country by the war which closed with the battle of Leipsic—every source of courtly expense was cut off, for the purpose of administering to the wants of the houseless and fatherless peasantry, whose old village stories of "witches on the Hartz, and legends of Number-Nip from the mountains of Silesia," had given place to tales of individual misfortunes, of desolation, and of blood—and, however it may be credited, this sympathy has bound the people to the rulers far more closely than the representative government which the Grand Duke has since bestowed on them, and on which they are unenlightened enough to set a ludicrously little value.

"When the first election took place under the new Constitution, considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing up the electors, particularly the peasantry, to vote. In defiance of the disquisitions of the liberal professors of Jena, they could not see the use of all this machinery:—Do we not pay the Grand Duke for governing us, they said, and attending the public business? why then give us all this truoble besides?"

Nay, after the experience of a representative body has been tried during seven years, many still assert that matters went on quite as well, and more cheaply, without them. Neither could the Grand Duke, with all his influence, persuade the members to debate with open doors, so fearful were some of the rustic Senators of public ridicule; nor would they permit even an abstract of their journals to be printed, except on condition that the names of the speakers should not appear. Half a guinea a day is the allowance at Weimar to each member during the session; and the representative of a county may be seen trudging to "the house" with a crust in his pocket, and returning home with his wages in his fob. Out of doors few persons care one farthing what the one-and-thirty statesmen are doing within; and except that oracular word may now and then escape from a Senator at a table de'hote, or that a couple of old gentlemen may gossip over a state question as they lounge through the park, it is in vain to seek for symptoms that the great council of the nation is assembled at Weimar. An opera, a romance, or a sledge party, is a subject of tenfold more interest; and politics are as yet, the last thing thought about. Doubtless a taste for them will be created by degrees, and it is best that it should: when it comes to the birth an adult, it is too ap to start forth like Minerva from her father's head, in arms.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the late Alex. Ross, at Steel Creek, in this county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Dr. *John M. Harris*, to Miss *Evelina E. Ross.*

Medical.

Drs. Henderson & Boyd

HAVE associated themselves in the pratice of *MEDICINE* for the village of Charlotte.

April 23, 1825. 3t32

Notification.

THOSE that have standing accounts with me for work done in 1824 and previous, are hereby notified that unless they make payment or settlement between now and the May county court, their accounts will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, April 19, 1825. 3t32

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County, February Term, 1825

Daniel Gallant vs. Thomas Miller. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of William Neely, Garnishee.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.

TEST. ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t35

Deeds for sale, at this Office.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of *Cornwell & Nichols*, has been dissolved, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM CORNWELL,
GEORGE NICHOLS.

Charlotte, April 8, 1825. 3t32.

Cabinet Making.

THE above business will be carried on by the subscribers, at the house well known by the name of Mason's Old Tavern, in the town of Charlotte. They hope, by punctuality and attention to business, to meet with patronage. Applications by order or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.

GEORGE NICHOLS,
JOSEPH PRITCHARD.

April 25, 1825. 3t32

WILLIAM CORNWELL,

CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the encouragement which he has received, in his line of business, from the citizens of Charlotte, and his friends from the adjacent country, informs them, that since the dissolution of the firm of Cornwell & Nichols, he has received a handsome supply of the best materials for carrying on the above business, and assures his customers that he is now ready to supply them with any work of the following kind, viz: Mahogany or Black Walnut and Curled Maple Bureaus, Sideboards, Carved Settees, Tables, Bedsteads, Writing Desks, Cradles, and every other article in his line of business; which shall be completed with neatness and despatch. All kinds of Furniture carefully repaired, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment, at the market price, for work.

*** The subscriber would take an apprentice to the above business, of a steady, moral character; but none need apply except they can come well recommended.

WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, April 22, 1825. 3t32

Notice

To the Members of the County Committee.

THOSE gentlemen who have been appointed to represent the militia companies in the county of Mecklenburg, are requested to attend in the town of Charlotte, on the 20th day of May next. Business of importance will be proposed for their investigation.

HUGH PARKS.

April 22, 1825. 3t32

Attention. Artillerists!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Court-House, on Wednesday next, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M,

By order of Capt. Polk,

J. H. NORMENT, *O. S.*

April 23, 1825. 1w

FAYETTEVILLE.

Robert Jaffray & Co.

IMPORTERS of *DRY GOODS*, are now receiving their Spring Supplies, from England and New-York, which, with those on hand, will comprise an extensive assortment, and afford to country merchants an opportunity of making good selections. A liberal credit will be given to responsible dealers, whom they invite to make their purchases in this market.

March 25, 1825. 4t31

David B. Crane & Co.

ARE now receiving their Spring Importation of *HARD-WARE & CUTLERY*, direct from England, comprizing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in country stores, which they will offer at wholesale, to responsible dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1825. 4t31

Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House, in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, *Rec. Sec'y.*

April 5, 1825. 3t30

Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well-bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert I. Dinkin's, 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION.

MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her gran-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomede. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever run in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.

MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars. WM. HOGAN.

March 1, 1825.—6t31.

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety.*

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENSES.

Samuel Adams.—Among the great founders of our freedom, few names stand higher and none earlier than that of Samuel Adams. The Congress which assembled in New-York in the year 1765, was first proposed in Massachusetts, and this most lucky suggestion is now universally ascribed to the vigorous and creative mind of Samuel Adams. He was at the head of the combined patriots at Boston, who opposed British infringement step by step, by arguments the most unanswerable, and a spirit which knew not how to yield. Our hero was, if possible, more distinguished by his discretion than his ardor, and in days of terror, he so managed matters with the municipal authorities of the city as to raise the drooping resolution of the people and keep their minds fixed upon the great work of eventual justice. In the month of March, 1770, the military quartered in Boston had a smart contest with the citizens, in which blood was shed on both sides. Mr. Adams was placed at the head of the second deputation which waited on Governor Hutchinson, and the lesson he gave his *Excellency* and the consequences with which he openly and boldly threatened him, after some shuffling and insolence, led to the removal of the troops next morning. The magnanimity of this act, gave an impulse to the public feeling which lives to this moment, and will live while liberty lives. Attempts were made to bribe and to intimidate this firm and incorruptible patriot, who told the King of England, through his officers, that his peace was made with the King of Kings, and the rest was all for his country. In the year 1772, the city was exposed to every species of insult, and to punishments of unusual severity. Mr. Adams conferred with his friends, the most popular members of the assembly, and finding that they could carry a resolution, they appointed delegates to a general Congress to be held at Philadelphia, to consult on the general safety of America. The Governor attempted to dissolve the assembly, but with locked doors they appointed five delegates, with Mr. Adams at the head of them. Mr. Adams, with John Hancock, had the signal honor of being exempted from the mercy of Majesty for the service he rendered his country. Mr. Adams was always for a public and explicit declaration of independence, and up to the day of his death, 3d Oct. 1803, in the 82d year of his age, displayed in the service of God and his country, the same unmoved and sublime determination of character. He died a poor man and a great man; in fame the most affluent, and in circumstances literally indigent, but loved, honored and lamented; a memory embalmed amongst the purest patriots and the wisest counsellors, with a spirit that was not to be shaken by the assaults of power or of fortune.

Lieut. Brown.—In August, 1777, when the early inhabitants of the town of Plymouth, N. H. were engaged in haying, news came, that an attempt was about to be made to capture a body of Hessians, that had strayed into Vermont from Burgoyne's army. It reached the rugged yeomen in the afternoon. They did not delay a day or two for preparation, or hold any councils to determine what course to take. They left their hay in the cock, and their scythes "in the half-cut swath"—took their old muskets from the hooks, where they hung charged with greeting for the wolf or the moose, and took their course westward, from which point they heard the summons and seemed to scent "the battle afar off." Lieut. Brown, who was as resolute and brave a man as ever stepped after a drum and fife, lived then on what is called the lower Intervale in Plymouth. He had been a soldier in the old French war, and was a ranger under Major Rodgers. He was an expert and enterprising hunter in these wilds. He kept two guns. As soon as he heard the news, that men were wanted to go and fight the Hessians, he seized his two guns with the determination forthwith to march and pay his respects with both of them to our polite German "guests," who had come over like Fayette to visit us, but with different intentions. Finding the locks a little out of order, he went to old Deacon Lucas, who was a blacksmith, and understood, as all did in those days of peril, the workmanship of guns and their apparatus, to get them repaired. Lucas' shop was near where the old courthouse stood. He repaired the gun-locks, and Lieut. Brown, with such heroes as joined him, set out before sunset, to join Gen. Stark, where he might chance to find him. He came up in season to bear a distinguished part in the Bennington fight. His experience as a hunter had made him wonderfully dexterous in the use of the gun. He went into battle with the two, which he carried from home, and how skillfully he used them the fall of many a portly Hessian could attest. Lieut. Brown was the first that mounted the captured breast-work of the enemy. After the victory, and after the Americans were ordered to desist from the pursuit, Brown was missing, and it was supposed he was slain. The next morning he came into camp with his brace of muskets, and said he had followed the Hessians on their retreat, and had laid three more of their number on the ground. Some of his companions went with him to the places where they lay, and discovered their tall and martial bodies stretched in death, by the unerring bullets of this Yankee huntsman. He returned home unhurt, and brought with him the two guns. He had borne them constantly while on the long march and during the heat and toil of that desperate battle. Gen. Stark won all the glory of that victory, and goes down to posterity as the sole "Hero of Bennington," while the deeds of the gallant Brown and many other unknown veterans are transmitted only by the legend of local tradition, and will soon be as undistinguished as the smoothworn graves, where their iron frames have long mouldered.

TICONDEROGA.

The following is Col. Ethan Allen's account of the capture of Ticonderoga, on the 10th of May, 1775.

The first systematical and bloody attempt at Lexington, to enslave America, thoroughly electrified my mind, and fully determined me to take a part with my country. And while I was wishing for an opportunity to signalize myself in its behalf, directions were privately sent to me from the then colony, now state of Connecticut, to raise the Green Mountain Boys, and if possible to surprise and take the fortress of Ticonderoga. This enterprise I cheerfully undertook; and after guarding all the several passages that led thither, to cut off all intelligence between the garrison and the country, made a forced march from Bennington, and arrived at the lake at Ticonderoga, 1775, with 230 valiant Green Mountain Boys; and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured boats to cross the lake. However, I had landed 83 men near the garrison, and sent the boats back for the rear guard, commanded by Col. Seth Varner; but the day began to dawn, and I found myself necessitated to attack the fort, before the rear could pass the lake; and as it was viewed hazardous, I harangued the officers and soldiers in the following manner:—"Friends and fellow soldiers, you have for a number of years past been the scourge and terror to arbitrary power. Your valor has been famed abroad and acknowledged, as appears by the orders to me from the General Assembly of Connecticut, to surprise and take the garrison now before us. I now propose to advance before you, and in person conduct you through the wicket gate; for we must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor, or possess ourselves of this fortress in a few minutes; and inasmuch as it is a desperate attempt, which none but the bravest men dare undertake, I do not urge it on any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks."

The men being at this time drawn up in three ranks, each poised his firelock. I ordered them to face to the right; and at the head of the centre file marched them immediately to the wicket gate aforesaid, where I found a sentry posted, who instantly snapped his fuzee at me. I ran immediately towards him and he retreated through the covered way into the parade within the garrison, gave a halloo, and ran under a bomb proof. My party followed me into the fort, I formed on the parrade in such a manner as to face the barracks which faced each other. The garrison being asleep except the sentries, we gave three huzzas, which greatly surprised them. —One of the sentries made a pass at one of my officers with a charged bayonet, and slightly wounded him. My first thought was to kill him with my sword, but in an instant I altered the design and fury of the blow to a slight cut on the side of the head: upon which he dropped his gun, asked quarters, which I readily granted him; and demanded where the commanding officer slept, he showed me a pair of stairs in front of the garrison, which led up to a second story in said barracks; to which I immediately repaired, and ordered the commander, Captain Delaplace, to come forth instantly, or I would sacrifice the whole garrison. At which the captain came immediately to the door with his breeches in his hand, when I ordered him to deliver up the fort instantly. He asked me by what authority I demanded it. I answered him—"In the name of the great Jehovah—and Continental Congress." The authority of Congress being very little known at that time, he began to speak again, but I interrupted him, and with a drawn sword near his head, demanded an immediate surrender of the garrison; with which he then complied, and ordered his men to be forthwith paraded without arms, as he had given up the garrison. In the mean time some of my officers had given orders, and in consequence thereof, sundry of the barrack doors were beaten down and about one third of the garrison imprisoned, which consisted of said commander, a lieutenant Felham, a conductor of artillery, a gunner, two sergeants, and forty-four rank and file, about 100 pieces of cannon, one thirteen inch mortar and a number of swivels.—This enterprise was carried into execution in the gray of the morning of the 10th of May, 1775. The sun seemed to rise that day with a superior lustre, and Ticonderoga and its dependencies smiled on its conquerors, who tossed about the flowing bowl, and drank success to Congress, and liberty and freedom to America.

From Major Long's Second Expedition.

LAKE PEPIN.

About half way up the lake, its eastern bank rises to a height of near 450 feet, of which the first 150 are formed by a perpendicular bluff, and the lower three hundred constitute a very abrupt and precipitous slope, which extends from the base of the bluff to the edge of the water. This forms a point, projecting into the lake and bounded by two small basins, each of which is the estuary of a brook that falls into the lake at that place. The wildness of the scenery is such, that even the voyager, who has gazed with delight upon the high bluffs of the Mississippi, is struck with uncommon interest on beholding this spot. There is in it what we meet with on no other point of the far stretching valley of the Mississippi, a high projecting, a precipitous crag resting upon a steep bank, whose base is washed by a wide expanse of water, the calmness of which contrasts with the savage features of the landscape; but this spot receives an additional interest from the melancholy tale connected with it, and which casts a deep gloom over its brightest features. Cold and callous must be the heart of the voyager who can contemplate unmoved and uninterested the huge cliffs that enclose this lake, for "wild as the accent of lovers' farewell are the hearts which they bear, and the tales which they tell."

"There was a time," our guide said, as we passed near the base of the rock, "when this spot which you now admire for its untenanted beauties, was the scene of one of the most melancholy transactions, that has ever occurred among the Indians. There was, in the village of Keoxa, in the tribe of Wapasha, during the time that his father lived and ruled over them, a young Indian female whose name was Winona, which signifies "the first born." She had conceived an attachment for a young hunter who reciprocated it; they had frequently met, and agreed to a union in which all their hopes centered; but on applying to her family, the hunter was surprised on finding himself denied; and his claim superseded by those of a warrior of distinction, who had sued for her. The warrior was a general favorite with the nation, he had acquired a name, by the services which he had rendered to his village when attacked by the Chippewas; yet notwithstanding all the ardor with which he pressed his suit, and the countenance which he received from her parents and brothers, Winona persisted in preferring the hunter. To the usual commendations of her friends to the warrior, she replied, that she had made choice of a man who, being a professed hunter, would spend his life with her, and secure to her comfort and subsistence, while the warrior would be constantly absent, intent upon martial exploits.—Winona's expostulations were, however, of no avail, and her parents, having succeeded in driving away her lover, began to use harsh measures in order to compel her to unite with the man of their choice. To all her entreaties that she should not be forced into an union so repugnant to her feelings, but rather be allowed to live a single life, they turned a deaf ear. Winona had at all times enjoyed a greater share in the affection of her family, and she had been indulged more than is usual with females among Indians. Being a favorite with her brothers, they expressed a wish that her consent to this union should be obtained by persuasive means, rather than that she should be compelled to it against her inclination. With a view to remove some of her objections, they took means to provide for her maintenance, and presented to the warrior all that in their simple mode of living an Indian might covet. About that time a party was formed to ascend from the village to lake Pepin, in order to lay in a store of the blue clay which is found upon its banks, and which is used by the Indians as a pigment. Winona and her friends were in the company. It was on the very day that they visited the lake that her brothers offered their presents to the warrior. Encouraged by these, he again addressed her, but with the same ill success. Vexed at what they deemed an unjustifiable obstinacy on her part, her parents remonstrated in strong language, and even used threats to compel her to obedience.

"Well," said Winona, "you will drive me to despair; I said I loved him not, I could not live with him; I wished to remain a maiden, but you would not. You say you love me; that you are my father, my brothers, my relations, yet you have driven from me the only man with whom I wished to be united; you have compelled him to withdraw from the village; alone, he now ranges through the forest, with no one to assist him, none to spread his blanket, none to build his lodge, none to wait on him, yet was he the man of my choice. Is this your love? But even it appears that this is not enough; you would have me do more; you would have me rejoice at his absence; you wish me to unite with another man, with one whom I do not love, with whom I never can be happy. Since this is your love, let it be so: but soon you will have neither daughter, nor sister, nor relation, to torment with your false professions of affection." As she uttered these words, she withdrew, and her parents, heedless of her complaints, decreed that very day Winona should be united to the warrior. While all were engaged in busy preparations for the festival, she wound her way slowly to the top of the hill: when she reached the summit, she called out with a loud voice to her friends below; she upbraided them with cruelty to herself and lover. "You," said she, "were not satisfied with opposing my union with the man whom I have chosen, you endeavored by deceitful words to make me faithless to him, but when you found me resolved upon remaining single, you dared to threaten me; you knew me not, if you thought I could be terrified into obedience; you will soon see how well I can defeat your designs." She then commenced to sing her dirge; the light wind which blew at the time, wafted her words to the spot where her friends were; they immediately rushed, some towards the summit of the hill to stop her, others to the foot of the precipice to receive her in their arms, while all with tears in their eyes, entreated her to desist from her fatal purpose; her father promised that no compulsive measures should be resorted to. But she was resolved, and as she concluded the words of her song, she threw herself from the precipice, and fell a lifeless corpse, near her distressed friends. "Thus," added our guide, "has this spot acquired a melancholy celebrity; it is called the Maiden's Rock, and no Indian passes near it, without involuntarily casting his eye towards the giddy height, to contemplate the place, whence this unfortunate girl fell a victim to the cruelty of her relentless parents."

THE CHRISTIAN'S SURVEY OF THE WORLD.

We have surveyed this field *geographically.* We have looked upon our own continent, and have seen that, with the exception of a narrow strip of thinly settled country, from the gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi, the whole of this new world lieth in wickedness. Hordes of ruthless savages roam the wilderness of the West, and men almost as ignorant of the spirit of the gospel, are struggling for independence in the South.

We have looked over Europe, and behold there one nation putting forth her energies in the cause of evangelizing the world. We have looked for another such nation; but it is not to be found. A few others are beginning to awake. Most of them, however, yet slumber. Many are themselves in need of missionaries. Nay, we know not but the movement of the cause of man in Europe is at present retrograde. There seems too evidently a coalition formed of the powers that be, to check the progress of moral and intellectual improvement, and to rivet again on the human mind the manacles of papal superstition. God only knows how soon the re-action will commence, which shall shake the continent to its centre, scatter thrones and sceptres and all the insignia of prescriptive authority, like the dust of the summer's threshing floor, and establish throughout the Christian world representative government on the broad basis of common sense and inalienable right.

We have looked over Africa, and have seen that upon one little portion, reclaimed from brutal idolatry by missionaries, the sun of Righteousness has shined. It is a land of Goshen, where they have light in their dwellings. Upon all the remainder of this vast continent, there broods a moral darkness, impervious as that which once veiled her own Egypt, on that prolonged and fearful night when no man knew his brother.

We have looked upon Asia, and have seen its nothern nations, though under the government of a Christian prince, scarcely nominally Christian. On the West, it is spell-bound by Mahometan delusion. To the South, from the Persian gulf, to the sea of Kamschatka, including also its numberless islands, except where here and there, a Syrian church, or a missionary station twinkles amidst the gloom; the whole of this immense portion of the human race is sitting in the region and shadow of death. Such then is the field for our exertion. It encircles the whole family of man, it includes every unevangalized being of the species to which we belong. We have thus surveyed the missionary field, that we may know how great is the undertaking to which we stand committed.

Not only is intellect every where under the dominion of idolatry prostrated. We have looked beyond the boundaries of Christendom, and seen that on every side the dark places of the earth are filled with the habitations of cruelty. We have mourned over the savage ferocity of the Indians of our western wilderness. We have turned to Africa, and seen almost the whole continent a prey to lawless banditti, or else bowing down to the most revolting idolatry. We have descended along her coast, and beheld villages burnt or depopulated, fields laid waste, and her people who have escaped destruction, naked, and famishing, flee to their forests at the sight of a stranger. We have asked, what fearful visitation of Heaven has laid these settlements in ruins? What destroying pestilence has swept over this land, consigning to oblivion almost its entire population? What mean the smoking ruins of so many habitations? And why is yon fresh sod crimsoned and slippery with the traces of recent murder? We have been pointed to the dark slave-ship hovering over her coast, and have been told that two hundred thousand defenceless beings are annually stolen away, to be murdered on their passage, or consigned for life to a captivity more terrible than death.

We have turned to Asia, and beheld how the demon of her idolatry has worse than debased, has brutalized the mind of man. Every where his despotism has been grievous; here, with merciless tyranny, he has exulted in the misery of his victims. He has rent from the human bosom all that was endearing in the charities of life. He has taught the mother to tear away the infant as it smiled in her bosom, and cast it, the shrieking prey, to contending alligators. He has taught the son to light the funeral pile, and to witness unmoved, the dying agonies of his widowed, murdered mother.

We have looked upon all this; and our object is, to purify these abominations from the face of the whole earth. Our object will not have been accomplished till the tomahawk shall be buried forever, and the tree of peace spread its broad branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific; until a thousand smiling villages shall be reflected from the waves of the Missouri, and the distant vallies of the West echo with the song of the reaper; till the wilderness and the solitary place shall have been glad for us, and the desert has rejoiced and blosomed as the rose.

Our labors are not to cease, until the last slave-ship shall have visited the coast of Africa, and the nations of Europe and America, having long since redressed her aggravated wrongs, Ethiopia, from the Mediterranean to the Cape, shall have stretched forth her hand unto God.

How changed will then be the face of Asia! Bramins and Sooders and Casts and Shasters will have passed away, like the mist which rolls up the mountain's side before the rising glories of a summer's morning, while the land on which it rested, shining forth in all its loveliness, shall, from its numberless habitations, send forth the high praises of God and the Lamb. The Hindoo mother will gaze upon her infant with the same tenderness which throbs in the breast of any one of you who now hears me, and the Hindoo will soon pour into the wounded bosom of his widowed parent, the oil of peace and consolation.

Wayland.